A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRE-TEST LEVEL ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF WORM INFESTATIONS AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN AT SELECTED AREA OF MANIPUR

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ABSTRACT

Female in the house are guiding power and when the point of discussion for under-fivethen mother is the only one who takes care of their children and regulate their health practice and behaviours. Researcher believes that providing awareness and complete information regarding knowledge on prevention of worm infestations among mother will be able to guide their own children and spread the message among whole community by taking active participation in changing the present scenario of worm infestations. Hence the planned teaching programme is considered as an intervention.

AIM:

To evaluate the association between pre-test level on knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestations among mothers of under-five children.

***SETTINGS AND DESIGN**:*

200 mothers of under-five children who met sampling criteria were selected and by using convenient sampling technique used for the present study. The knowledge of mothers of under-five children was assessed using a structured knowledge questionnaire followed by a planned teaching programme on prevention of worm infestations. Posttest performed after 7 days using the same tool. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

***RESULTS:** The study revealed that educational status of mothers of under-five children (p<0.029), occupation of mothers (P<0.046) and source of health information (p<0.013) found significantly associated with pre-test knowledge level of mothersat 0.05 significance level, whereas the remaining demographic variables found non-significantat similar level of significance.*

***KEYWORDS:** worm infestations, intervention.*

INTRODUCTION

The under-five age children are powerless or unique danger bunch in any populace meriting uncommon medical care in light of their adolescence and the different phases of development and improvement. The under-five age children are more inclined to procure some disease which isn't found in grown-up clinical consideration through their life expectancy. All children are most weak gathering in the general public, certain malady influence them, and result in expanded dreariness and death rates. These sicknesses incorporate looseness of the bowels, vector borne illnesses, Worm infestation, alludes to the intrusion of worm. Worms are parasites which swarmto continue living with the host with negligible or even with no manifestations or objections. Worm pervasion is regular in children everywhere on the world. Worms might be of numerous sizes and shapes from tiny Pin worm to Tape worm that are a few feet in length. These worms live in the digestive tract. (**Manoj Kumar Yadav 2020)**

Worm invasion is a main source of children mortality in non-industrial nations of jungles and subtropics. In India 22 stations are known to be endemic for worm invasion and 553 million individuals are in danger of contamination with 27 million parasites transporter and 21 million with filariasis. (**Bashir N 2019)**

UNICEF stated that worm pervasion establishes a significant constraint on development and advancement of children. In children with fringe healthful status, worms can accelerate dietary disappointment. Knowing size, state of worms, hatchlings and eggs was significant when treatment for each worm was extraordinary. With accessibility of wide range anti helmintic drugs, it isn't fundamental that one should know morphology in subtleties. Rather we should focus on the clinicalexample and medication subtleties. Information on breaking the existence cycle is significant fromavoidance perspective**. (WHO 2019)**

In India children are more powerless in numerous medical conditions. Worm invasion not just influences the healthful status; physical development and improvement yet in addition influence the scholarly advancement which may prompt mental impediment. Children from six months onwards experience the ill effects of worm invasion dependent on the food practices and low financial status. As many as 40% to half of children may hold the round worms once in a while or the other. **(Gazzinelli-Guimaraes PH 2018)**

Talip V.H (2003) The executives of round worm pervasion are deworming, the medications are T.mebendazole 50 mg for 3 days for offspring of 2 years or more, T.albendazole 200mg for children under 2 years ,400mg for offspring of 2 years above as a solitary portion. Preventive measures incorporate against unpredictable crap, insurance of water against tainting by eggs, appropriate removal of night soil, and organic products, vegetables and so forth ought to be washedbefore consumption. **(Suganya V 2018)**

OBJECTIVE

1. To determine the association between pre-test level of knowledge of mother of under- five children regarding prevention of worm infestation with their selected demographicvariables.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sebastian Wendt et al (2019) has distributed their survey paper in title of The Conclusion and Treatment of Pinworm Contamination. This survey depended on relevant distributions recovered by a particular inquiry in PubMed for writing showing up from 1 January 1990 to 5 February 2019 and containing the hunt terms "enterobiasis," "oxyuriasis," "Enterobius vermicularis,"

"pinworm," and "threadworm." Results are recommending that more than one billion individuals overall are believed to be tainted with pinworm. Appraisals of its pervasiveness among kindergarten and elementary school students in Europe are commonly close to 20%. Newborn children (<2 years old), young people (>14 years old), and grown-ups are just irregularly influenced. The fundamental danger factors are age 4–11 years, uncontrolled rear-end finger- mouth contact, nail-gnawing (onychophagia/perionychophagia), unaided body cleanliness, and helpless consistence with essential hand cleanliness. No huge scope, randomized, controlled preliminaries of treatment are accessible. The endorsed antihelminthic specialists are mebendazole, pyrantel embonate, and pyrvinium embonate (achievement rates up to >90%). For repetitive contaminations, delayed treatment long as about four months (a "beat routine") is suggested. This audit inferred that in virtually all cases, anthelmintic treatment alongside regard for sterile measures can effectively annihilate pinworm contamination and forestall repeat and autoinfection. The association of all people living in the patient's family, including sexualaccomplices, is an essential to the enduring accomplishment of treatment.

Pedro H. Gazzinelli-Guimaraes and Thomas B. Nutman (2018) have distributed their exploration paper in title of Helminth parasites and insusceptible guideline. Creators referenced that Helminth parasites are mind boggling metazoans that have a place with various ordered families however that all things considered offer the ability to down control the host resistant reaction coordinated toward them (parasite-explicit immunoregulation). During long-standing ongoing contamination, these helminthes seem ready to stifle safe reactions to spectator microbes/antigens and atopic, immune system, and metabolic issues. Helminth-incited immunoregulation happens through the enlistment of administrative Lymphocytes or Th2-type cells (or both).

Be that as it may, discharged or discharged parasite metabolites, proteins, or extracellular vesicles (or a mix of these) may likewise legitimately actuate flagging pathways in having cells. Along these lines, the focal point of this audit will be to feature late advances in understanding the safe reactions to helminth contamination, stressing the systems/particles and a portion of the instruments utilized by helminth parasites to regulate the insusceptible reaction of their hosts.

Nasir Salam and Saud Azam (2017) have dispersed their investigation paper in title of Commonness and appropriation of soil transmitted helminth contaminations in India with a goal to comprehend the commonness, spatial dispersion and distinguish high-hazard zones, a methodical inquiry of distributed writing was done dependent on PRISMA rules from the year 2000 to 2015. Cautious screening of the distinguished writing yielded 39 examinations that detailed the pervasiveness of soil-sent helminth diseases from 19 distinct conditions of India. Ascaris lumbricoides was the most predominant parasite. Higher than half was accounted commonness from six states of India. Almost 90% examinations detailed the pervasiveness of more than one parasite animal varieties in a similar example populace.

Ikram Ullah et al (2009) has published their research work in title with Intestinal Worm Infestation in Primary School Children in Rural Peshawar. This study aimed to determine the frequency of intestinal worms' infestation in children of rural Peshawar area. This was a cross- sectional community-based study in rural area of Peshawar. The study population included 200 primary school children of 5-10 years age group of both sexes. Stool examination for ova detection was performed at Department of Pathology, Khyber Medical College Peshawar on three consecutive days. The study results revealed that out of 200 children examined, 132 (66%) were found positive for various intestinal helminths infestation. There were 6 different types of helminths found in the specimens examined. The highest frequency of 45.5% (91 cases) was notedfor Ascaris lumbricoides. Relatively high frequency of 8% (16 cases) was also seen for Hymenolepis nana. Other helminths found were Enterobious Vermicularis 4% (16 cases), Hookworm 3.5% (7 cases), Whipworm 3.5% (7 cases) and Tapeworm 1.5% (3 cases). Authors concluded that a high percentage of primary school children from rural Peshawar have intestinalworm infestation and majority of them have Ascaris lumbricoides.

METHODOLOGY

The study comprised 200 mothers of under-five children who met sampling criteria were selected and by using convenient sampling technique used for the present study. The knowledge of mothers of under-five children was assessed using a structured knowledge questionnaire followed by a planned teaching programme on prevention of worm infestations. Posttest performed after 7
days using the same tool. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistics

RESULTS

Section-I: Finding related to association between pre-test level of knowledge score of mothers ofunder-five children with selected Socio-demographical variables.

Table 1: Chi-square value of pre-test knowledge score of mothers of under-five childrenwith selected Socio-demographical variables:

Variables	Chi-square	df	P value	Level of Significance
Age	7.65	3	0.054	NS
Type of family	1.071	1	0.301	NS
Religion	0.639	3	0.887	NS
Number of under-five children	4.8	2	0.091	NS
Educational status	9.031	3	0.029	**S**
Occupation	3.963	3	0.046	**S**
Monthly family income	4.154	3	0.245	NS
Place of defecation	1.75	2	0.417	NS
Drainage system	1.667	1	0.197	NS
Which health services avail when fall sick	2.325	2	0.313	NS
Type of water supply	0.6	2	0.741	NS
Source of health information	3.563	3	0.013	**S**

Significance level- p<0.05 **S-Significant** **NS-Non-significant**

The table 1 is stating that educational status of mothers of under-five children (p<0.029), occupationof mothers (P<0.046) and source of health information (p<0.013) found significantly associated with pre-test knowledge level of mothers at 0.05 significance level, whereas the remaining demographicvariables found non-significant at similar level of significance.

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